

We also know it is tough on caregivers. They suffer an emotional and physical toll that results in a higher incidence of chronic conditions for themselves.

In 2012 more than 15 million family members, spouses, children, and friends in the United States provided care to an adult with Alzheimer's. The unpaid care is valued at more than \$216 billion.

So many of the people, friends of mine, who are involved in this care also have their own children. That is why we call them the sandwiched generation. They are literally sandwiched in between caring for their aging parents and caring for a child.

Just as the country addressed the needs of working moms and dads in the 1970s, we must now address the needs of working sons and daughters. This is a critical piece of the puzzle in taking on the Alzheimer's challenge.

Most important, our resolution is about the lives that could be improved with better treatments and cures. Earlier this year I met with 30 Minnesotans who were here in Washington, DC, each having been touched by Alzheimer's. I have been at rallies. I have seen those purple shirts in our State. Thousands and thousands of people gathered to say: We want a cure. We want better treatments. We do not want to lose our loved ones like this.

One way we can help stem the tide of this devastating disease is through research. As my colleague from Maine mentioned, the Mayo Clinic does fine research in this area. They have found ways to identify Alzheimer's earlier through testing. At first you might say: How does that help to get a cure? How are we ever going to know what treatments work best and what a cure is if we cannot first identify it at early stages so we can then see improvements? Because if we identify it too late, you are never able to test to see if treatments work. The University of Minnesota is also doing outstanding research on mice—prize-winning research.

Here is the fact of any of these numbers. We all remember this is not just about the numbers; it is about the people. But if there is any number to remember, it is this: If we were able to delay the onset of Alzheimer's by just 5 years—5 years—we would be able to cut the government spending on Alzheimer's care by almost half in 2050—almost half.

I see Mr. DURBIN, also a leader in this area, the Senator from Illinois, out on the floor. He knows what we are talking about with the budget, the kind of money we are going to need to help our kids to make our country a better place. Just think of what we could do with that money if we could reduce the spending on this debilitating disease by half by 2050.

The answers on Alzheimer's will not just drop from the sky. It will take dedicated scientists, advanced research initiatives, and skilled doctors to conduct the trials and care for as many pa-

tients as possible until we finally put an end to the disease.

That is what this is about. A friend of mine is in town today, commissioner Mike Opat from Hennepin County. Hennepin County has the biggest public hospital in Minnesota, and as county attorney I used to represent that hospital. I know what this means for their budget every single day, as people who could have been cured or people who could have had the onset of the disease be delayed have suffered and have been in the hospital and have been on the taxpayer dime. Of course we are going to take care of them, but there are so many other things this money could be used for.

The Advisory Council on Alzheimer's Research, Care, and Services—which is led by Dr. Ronald Petersen, a Minnesotan and a leading researcher on Alzheimer's—has acknowledged that in order to reach the goal of effectively treating Alzheimer's disease by 2025, our country must invest \$2 billion per year. It sounds like a lot of money but not with these other figures I just put out there; that \$1.2 trillion in treatment, the doubling of the number of seniors whom we are seeing by 2030—\$2 billion per year.

That is why Senator COLLINS and I have joined together to submit this resolution which resolves that the Senate will strive to double the funding the United States spends on Alzheimer's research in 2015 and develop a plan to meet the target of \$2 billion a year over the next 5 years.

Today we spend approximately \$500 million per year on Alzheimer's, as noted by my colleague. So we have a long way to go to meet this goal. It is not easy. But in the long term, it will save us money, it will save lives, and it will make for a better world for literally millions of people in this country and around the world.

I urge my colleagues to join Senator COLLINS and me in supporting this important resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 304—RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE OF THE RESTORATION BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF FEDERAL RECOGNITION TO THE CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE GRAND RONDE COMMUNITY OF OREGON, NOVEMBER 22, 1983

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 304

Whereas the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 713 et seq.), which was signed by the President on November 22, 1983, restored Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon;

Whereas the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon historically inhabited land that extended from the summit of the Cascade Range, west along the shores of the Columbia River to the summit

of the Coast Range, and south to the California border;

Whereas in addition to restoring Federal recognition, that Act and other Federal Indian statutes have provided the means for the Confederated Tribes to achieve the goals of cultural restoration, economic self-sufficiency, and the attainment of a standard of living equivalent to that enjoyed by other citizens of the United States;

Whereas by enacting the Grand Ronde Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 713 et seq.), the Federal Government—

(1) declared that the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon were eligible for all Federal services and benefits provided to federally recognized tribes;

(2) called for the establishment of a tribal reservation; and

(3) granted the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon self-government for the betterment of tribal members, including the ability to set tribal rolls;

Whereas the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon have embraced Federal recognition and self-sufficiency statutes and are actively working to better the lives of tribal members; and

Whereas economic self-sufficiency, which was the goal of restoring Federal recognition for the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon, is being realized through many projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the 30th anniversary of November 22, 1983, the date on which the Federal Government restored Federal recognition to the Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon.

SENATE RESOLUTION 305—RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH AND CELEBRATING THE HERITAGES AND CULTURES OF NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NATIVE AMERICANS TO THE UNITED STATES

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BEGICH, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. FRANKEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 305

Whereas from November 1, 2013, through November 30, 2013, the United States celebrates National Native American Heritage Month;

Whereas Native Americans are descendants of the original, indigenous inhabitants of what is now the United States;

Whereas the United States Bureau of the Census estimated in 2010 that there were more than 5,000,000 individuals in the United States of Native American descent;

Whereas Native Americans maintain vibrant cultures and traditions and hold a deeply rooted sense of community;

Whereas Native Americans have moving stories of tragedy, triumph, and perseverance that need to be shared with future generations;